



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

BRIEF MENTION.

A list of the text-editions and translations of the Eddas has been prepared by Mr. Thorwald Solberg, of the Library of Congress, and published in the Winter Bulletin of the Boston Public Library. Mr. Solberg intends hereafter to print a complete catalogue of the Edda literature, and will be glad to receive corrections or additions. His address is Anacostia, near Washington, D. C.

From the first of January, 1885, the *Wochenschrift für Klassische Philologie*, edited by WILHELM HIRSCHFELDER, with the assistance of GEORG ANDRESEN and HERMANN HELLER—a valuable periodical to those who wish to keep abreast of the progress of classical philology—will be published by R. Gaertner's Verlag (H. Heyfelder), Berlin, S. W. Hagelsbergerstrasse 44. 4-50 mark for 3 mos. Specimen copies gratis.

The *Berliner Wochenschrift*, edited by CHR. BELGER, O. SEYFFERT, and K. THIEMANN (Berlin, Calvary & Co.), began its fifth year January 3, 1885, and promises to maintain the position it has held as a record of the philological work of the day. The opening number contains contributions by such men as ROSCHER, WECKLEIN, MEISTER, FURTWÄNGLER, SCHRADER and GEMOLL, and comes up to the standard of a *πρόσωπον τηλαυγές*.

The second volume of the *Transactions of the Cambridge Philological Society*, edited by J. P. POSTGATE (London, Trübner & Co., 1883), ought to have been noticed long since, although the delay is not so great as might be supposed from the date. The principal paper *On words connected with the Vine in Latin and the Neo-Latin Dialects*, by PRINCE L. L. BONAPART, is published in concert with the Philological Society in London.

MR. SWEET has something to say on the not unfamiliar subject of *Spelling Reform*, and while awaiting the universal alphabet, urges a modest beginning.

MR. HENRY JACKSON has discovered sundry *τομῶντα πῆματα* in Plato's Phaedo.

MR. WALTER LEAF refers the disputed element in *ἀμφιγνῆις* to *γῆν*, "crook," "curve" (comp. *γῆης, γύαλον*), hence with a "crook on both sides." *ἀμφίγνος*, used some eight or nine times in Homer as an epithet of the spear, he explains "bending both ways," and *ἀμφιέλισσα*, as "wheeling round both ways, i. e. easily steered, handy."

MR. HERMAN HAGER publishes a notice of *Richard Croke*, a famous English Hellenist, who did much to advance the cause of Greek letters in Northern Germany during the first quarter of the sixteenth century.

MR. ROBY has some notes on the *Roman Survey of Public Land*.

MESSRS. RIDGEWAY, POSTGATE, and JACKSON discuss certain passages of *Aristotle's Politics*.

The *Proceedings* appended to the *Transactions* are of varied interest, and the *Reviews* take up *Homer* in 1881-2 (W. LEAF), *Plato in England* (1881-2) (R. D. HICKS), *Virgil* in 1881-2 (HENRY NETTLESHIP), *Propertius* in 1881-2 (J. P. POSTGATE), *Topographical Investigations in Greece and Western Asia* 1881-2 (H. F. TOZER). ZUPITZA contributes the review of English Etymology during the same period. Indexes to both volumes supply a help that should never be withheld.

The last quarter has brought to the table of this Journal three contributions to the literature of Aischylos—the critical edition of WECKLEIN, the text-edition of WEIL, and the school-edition of the Choephoroi, by SIDGWICK.

1. Aeschyli Fabulae cum lectionibus et scholiis Codicis Medicei et in Agamemnonem Codicis Florentini ab HIERONYMO VITELLI denuo collatis. Edidit N. WECKLEIN. Volumen Primum, Textus, Scholia, Apparatus Criticus, Volumen Alterum, Appendix Coniecturas virorum Doctorum minus certas continens. Berlin, Calvary & Co., 1885. It is hard to exaggerate the importance of this edition. Not only does it contain a careful collation of the Mediceus, a piece of work that was much needed, not only does it present us with the results of Wecklein's long and thoughtful study of the text, but it gives a complete magazine of conjectures to Aischylos, which will save future students much trouble in many ways, and furnish the textual critic with the full material for his work. In surveying this monument of his own industry, the editor says, 'si cetera mea Aeschylea nihil profuisse videantur, id certe profuisse contenderim, et qui harum rerum peritus est, eum miraturum esse puto, tot grana aurea ex recrementis eruta esse.' In the same spirit Mr. Sidgwick says, 'a prolonged study of the various editions only strengthens the conviction that the text is constantly improving, and that even the wildest emenders almost invariably make discoveries of permanent value.' It seems hardly fair that scholars should publish conjectures in which they do not believe themselves, and which they put forth with the vague hope that somebody will be found to accept or confirm their fancies; but once published, conjectures belong to the literature of the subject, and Wecklein's editorial sun shines alike on the apt and the inept. After all no one can measure the suggestiveness of blunders.

2. Bibliotheca Scriptorum Graecorum et Romanorum Teubneriana. Aeschyli Tragoediae, edidit HENRICUS WEIL. This handy text-edition, by the eminent Hellenist, will be very acceptable. In the *Praefatio* M. Weil defines his critical views, and while he does not dispute the primacy of the Mediceus, he gives some weight to the more recent codices in the Prometheus, Septem and Persae. Of course, in the greater part of the Agamemnon, where the Mediceus deserts him, he has recourse to the Florentinus. Corrupt passages that make no sense are marked for the sake of beginners, who often lack the courage to despair, and conjectures are sometimes added for the sake of bridging over the gaps. A list of the variations from the Mediceus, with a selection of conjectures of various scholars, is a welcome addition, and yet does not transcend the bounds that distinguish an elaborate critical edition from a text-edition for every day use.

3. MR. SIDGWICK has tried his practised hand on a school-edition of the *Choephoroi* (Clarendon Press Series). If sixth-form boys read the *Agamemnon* and the *Eumenides*, it seems a pity to Mr. Sidgwick that they should not attempt the second of the series as well. Questions of textual criticism occupy a large part of the notes, as is almost unavoidable in the case of so corrupt a text, and one cannot help thinking that if Aischylos is to be read at all in schools, it would be better to have some such selection as Weil has given us in the 'Morceaux Choisis,' published a few years since (Hachette et Cie, 1881). It was inevitable that the more advanced student, to whom Mr. Sidgwick has endeavored to be helpful, should have been more frequently present to his mind than the venturesome sixth-form boy, but the venturesome sixth-form boy is not wholly forgotten. We recognize the lively author of the Greek Prose Composition in the translation of *Χαλκέντερος* as 'Copperguts,' and forgive the rendering, but a teacher ought not to have allowed himself the English-French *double-entendre*, and a critic should not have misspelt the respected name Kirchhoff every time he has occasion to mention it, which is often. There are no metrical schemes, but we have instead an appendix, on what is called a 'remote deliberative' or the use of the optative in questions in which the subjunctive or the optative with *ἄν* would be expected, a special class which Mr. Sidgwick strangely thinks has been rather overlooked, and another in which he proves very unnecessarily that *ἴνα*, *ὥς* and *ὅπως* with the ind. after unreal clauses are really final. But apart from similar matters of detail, and apart from the 'scrappiness' of the get-up, which is a very common fault in English school-books, the edition will be found very serviceable by the beginner in Aischylos.

MR. SCOTT's rhymed version of the Eclogues of Vergil (*The Eclogues of Vergil*, translated into English verse. By E. J. L. Scott, M. A., Oxon. London: Kegan Paul, Trench & Co., 1884), seems to be a curious attempt to reproduce by *vers de société*, half Queen Anne, half nineteenth century—if the latter half means anything—the artificiality of Vergil, as the translator understands it. Some of the rhymes are very deft, the translation is often oddly and yet not infelicitously close, and the language is a mixture of the conventional poetic dialect and the most colloquial modernisms. We have 'aerial field,' 'bcnny laddie,' 'scrannel straw' and 'I wis,' side by side with 'fancy pigeons,' 'slums,' 'give in' and 'cry off our bet.' It is impossible to suppose that there is no meaning in this salad of styles, but that meaning will hardly be acceptable to the lover of Vergil. All the Eclogues are rendered into octosyllabic verse except the fourth, which, in conformity with the 'paullo maiora canamus,' rises to Popian heroics. Mr. Scott's verse, as measured by higher standards, lacks pliability and ease.